

COMMITTEE LANGUAGE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)

ACCOUNT: APN

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
(16)1,199,181	(16)1,199,181	(16)1,199,181	(16)1,199,181	(16)1,199,181	(16)1,199,181	(16)1,199,181

V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT) ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)

ACCOUNT: APN

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
79,858	79,858	79,858	79,858	79,858	79,858	79,858

V-22A

ACCOUNT: RDT&E, Navy

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
148,168	148,168	148,168	148,168	148,168	148,168	148,168

CV-22 SOF MODS

ACCOUNT: Procurement, Defense Wide

PRESBUD	HASC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
(4) 8,533	(4) 8,533	(4) 8,533	(4) 8,533	(4) 8,533	(4) 8,533	(4) 8,533

HASC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-616)

Page 67, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

005	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	-	101,068	-	101,068
005	V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	16	1,199,181	16	1,199,181
005	LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)	-	(70,589)	-	(70,589)
006	ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	-	79,858	-	79,858
007	AH-1W (HELICOPTER) SEA CORRA	-	2,466	-	2,466

Page 146, Procurement, Defense Wide

034	MC-130H COMBAT TALON II	-	10,403	-	10,403
035	CV-22 SOF MODIFICATION	4	8,533	4	8,533
036	AC-130U GUNSHIP ACQUISITION	-	13,871	-	13,871
037	C-130 MODIFICATIONS	-	26,292	-	26,292

Page 188, RDT&E, Navy

0604261N	91	ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	20,766		20,766
0604262N	92	V-22A	148,168		148,168
0604264N	93	AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	17,466	8,000	25,466

Page 170, Items of Interest

Advanced artillery systems

The budget request contained \$355.3 million in PE 63854A for artillery systems, and \$23.2 million in PE 63635M for ground combat support systems, including \$12.1 million for the lightweight 155mm towed howitzer. The committee notes that the Army and Marine Corps have identified a need for lighter, more lethal, more

mobile, and strategically more deployable artillery systems to support their complementary forces. The committee further notes the joint Army-Marine Corps program with the United Kingdom to develop a new lightweight 155mm towed howitzer as a replacement for the aging and operationally deficient M198 towed howitzer for both the Marine Corps and the Army. The committee is aware that the lightweight 155mm towed howitzer has already been successfully transported by the MV-22 Osprey to demonstrate its ability to be rapidly transported on the battlefield. The committee notes that the lightweight 155mm howitzer will incorporate a modern fire-control system, not available in the M198, which will allow the howitzer to be emplaced within two minutes, and immediately fired with greatly increased accuracy. The committee also notes the Army's highest priority effort, the procurement of a medium weight brigade force and supports this effort to develop a capability to rapidly and appropriately respond to global threats. The Army has confirmed a requirement for a highly capable fire support for this new force but must rely initially on the towed M198 howitzer until the lightweight 155mm development is complete. The committee supports the rapid fielding of the lightweight 155mm towed howitzer for both the new Army medium weight brigades and for the Marine Corps, and is aware that the Marine Corps has stated a need to conduct additional testing with the United Kingdom and the Army to address at-sea environment concerns. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.2 million in PE 63635M for the lightweight 155mm howitzer. The committee recommends that the Secretary of the Army expedite development of the fire control system for the lightweight 155mm towed howitzer, within available funds, so that it will be incorporated from the beginning of lightweight 155mm production.

Page 205 and 206, Items of Special Interest

Flight worthy transparent armor system

The budget request contained \$7.5 million in PE 63216N for aircraft survivability demonstration and validation. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PE 63216N for the development of a flight worthy transparent armor system for the AH-1Z light attack helicopter and V-22 tilt-rotor aircraft that could be migrated to other platforms as well.

Page 208 and 209, Items of Special Interest

Intermediate modulus carbon fiber and ultra-high thermal conductivity graphite fibers The budget request contained \$68.1 million in PE 62234N for applied research in materials and radio frequency/electro-optics/infrared electronics technology and \$72.8 million in PE 62102F for materials applied research, including \$44.1 million for materials for structures, propulsion, and subsystems. The committee notes that the joint strike fighter (JSF), the F/A-18E/F strike fighter, the V-22 tilt-rotor aircraft, the joint air-to-surface standoff missile, and many other advanced aviation and weapons systems use composite structures which have carbon fiber as a major component. The committee is aware of proposals for the use of intermediate modulus carbon fiber materials as an alternative to the carbon fiber that could result in as much as a 50 percent reduction in the cost of raw materials used in these weapons systems. The committee also notes initial progress in the evaluation and qualification of ultra-high thermal conductivity graphite fiber materials for critical spacecraft requirements related to counter-measures and spacecraft protection, high energy/thermal loading, very large antennas, high-efficiency solar collectors, and other applications. The committee believes that the Department of Defense should place priority on the development of procedures for qualifying new materials for potential use in military systems that could result in lower costs while maintaining system performance requirements. The committee supports continued validation of design methods, material performance in various service environments, and the capability of the materials to manage thermal loads generated by electronics. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PE 62234N for evaluation of new, lower cost, commercially available carbon fibers for JSF and other Navy aircraft and missile applications and \$2.0 million in PE 62102F to continue the program for evaluation and qualification of ultra-high thermal conductivity graphite materials for critical spacecraft requirements.

Page 276, Items of Special Interest

CV-22 Osprey radar improvements

The budget request contained \$133.5 million in PE 116404BB for special operations tactical systems development. The committee is aware that the covert, all-weather, nap-of-the-earth operations that are characteristic of the special operations command make stealth and terrain avoidance imperative. The committee notes that low probability of intercept/ low probability of detection (LPI/LPD) radar and terrain following/terrain avoidance (TF/TA) capability are essential to safe and successful CV-22 Osprey operation. The committee recommends an increase of \$9.2 million in PE 116404BB for LPI/LPD radar and terrain avoidance improvements.

Page 413, SUBTITLE D OTHER MATTERS

Section 1037—V-22 Cockpit Aircraft Voice and Flight Data Recorders

This section would direct the Secretary of Defense to require that all V-22 Osprey aircraft be equipped with state-of-the-art cockpit aircraft voice and flight data recorders which meet, as a minimum, the National Transportation Safety Board standards for such devices.

SASC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-292)

Page 59, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

5 V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	16	1,199,181	-	-	16	1,199,181
5 LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)	-	(70,589)	-	-	-	(70,589)
6 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	-	79,858	-	-	-	79,858

Page 121, Procurement, Defense wide

34 MC-130H COMBAT TALON II	-	10,403	-	-	-	10,403
35 CV-22 SOF MODIFICATION	4	8,533	-	-	4	8,533
36 AC-130H GUNSHIP ACQUISITION	-	12,871	-	-	-	12,871

Page 165, RDT&E, Navy

0604262N 92 V-22A	20,100	-	20,100
0604262N 02 AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	148,168	-	148,168
	17,466	-	17,466

Pages 11 and 12 , Committee Overview and Recommendations – Seapower

Seapower

The committee continued its focus on reviewing the adequacy of Navy and Marine Corps force structure and strategic lift to carry out the National Security Strategy, and the ability of Navy and Marine Corps programs to support new operational concepts to influence events ashore, and from the sea. Operational commanders presented compelling testimony to the subcommittee that indicated that their commands do not have enough ships and aircraft to shape the international environment and respond to crises within the required time frame. As stated by the Commander, U.S. Second Fleet, even with the current level of 316 ships, there “. . . are not enough resources to meet demands, and the cost of doing business is being borne increasingly by our sailors.” The commanding general of the 2nd Marine Expeditionary Force and the director of operations and logistics of the U.S. Transportation Command described similar impacts on the Marines and airmen in their command. Operational commanders also pointed out that aging equipment translates into both operational and fiscal costs. Maintenance personnel routinely work long hours on shifts and into the weekends to keep equipment operational. This testimony was consistent with information gathered by the committee during visits to fleet units.

The Congressional Research Service testified before the subcommittee that the Navy requires a \$12.0 billion annual ship construction budget, commencing in fiscal year 2001, to build an average of 8.6 ships per year to maintain a Navy force

structure of at least 300 ships. While the Navy acquisition and requirements witnesses agreed with this assessment, the ship construction budget for fiscal year 2001 is only \$11.7 billion and is projected to decrease in the outyears. In an effort to provide a long-term look at ship-building requirements and plans, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 directed the Secretary of Defense to deliver a long-range shipbuilding report to the Congress no later than February 1, 2000. Unfortunately, that report has yet to be provided. The Transportation Command testified before the subcommittee that C-17 strategic lift aircraft procurement and C-5 strategic lift aircraft reliability were the two highest Transportation Command priorities, and that the Transportation Command has been unable to respond to all of the requests for strategic airlift support.

In addition to these findings, information obtained by the committee during the course of its deliberations revealed the following:

(1) the present Navy force structure of 316 ships is not sufficient to carry out the National Security Strategy, and the shipbuilding plan of 39 ships planned in the Future Years Defense Program is insufficient to recapitalize the fleet; (2) changing the DDG-51 acquisition strategy from three to two ships per year is inconsistent with the Navy's previous industrial base studies, and counter to the emphasis on procurement efficiency and smart business decisions that save taxpayer dollars; (3) the DD-21 destroyer is the key enabler to providing the Marine Corps fire support from the sea, and DD-21 will accomplish that mission at lower acquisition and operating costs compared to other destroyers; (4) the Joint Chiefs of Staff study on attack submarine force structure states that the requirement for submarines may be significantly more than the 1997 Quadrennial Defense Review level of 50 submarines; (5) Marine Corps operational concepts require the capabilities included in new platforms, such as the LPD-17, LHD, and DD-21 ship classes and the performance of new equipment, such as the Advanced Amphibious Assault Vehicle(AAAV), the Landing Craft Air Cushion (LCAC), the V-22 Tiltrotor aircraft, and night vision and thermal imaging devices; and (6) within ten years there will be insufficient helicopters to support the operational requirements of destroyers, aircraft carriers, mine warfare, and replenishment ships. Versatility continues to be the hallmark of the Navy and Marine Corps. This year, maritime forces were moved rapidly between the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf for operations that ranged from war and peacekeeping in Kosovo to humanitarian relief for earthquake victims in Turkey.

The committee concluded that our Navy and Marine Corps forces are an inherently forward-deployed, combat credible, expeditionary force engaged in daily, round-the-clock operations to influence the world's security environment and support world-wide U.S. national security interests. The committee notes that in the 84 months that ended in September 1999, the Navy participated in 80 contingency operations around the world.

While there are insufficient funds to address all of the fiscal year 2001 unfunded requirements identified by the service chiefs, the committee will continue to support efforts to identify, prioritize and take action within the constraints of the budget to fund the deficiencies identified by the Navy and Marine Corps. The committee will continue to highlight the risks associated with the budget constraints, and the resulting impact on the ability of our men and women of the armed forces to carry out their duties.

Page 183, RDT&E, Navy

Marine Corps research university

The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in PE 65873M for the Marine Corps Research University. The Marine Corps Research University, initiated by the Corps and competitively awarded to Pennsylvania State University in May of 1999, was established to assist the Marine Corps to enter the 21st Century. The rush of the information age and increased operational requirements has taxed the capabilities of the Corps to remain on the cutting edge of a broad range of issues routinely dealt with on a university campus. These and other factors led the Marine Corps to seek a relationship with a major multi-disciplinary research university. Additional funds should be used to provide support initiatives and critical research in areas, such as the new Marine Corps Integrated Logistics Concept (ILC), the Human Effects Advisory Panel (HEAP) which supports non-lethal weapons development, the V-22 alternative metals study, the Probable Cause Detection System (PCDS) for Chem-Bio detection, continuing and distance education courses, and supply-chain courses in support of logistics education.

CASC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-945)

Page 578, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

4 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	-	1,199,181	-	1,199,181	-	1,199,181	-	-	-	1,199,181
5 V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	16	1,199,181	16	1,199,181	16	1,199,181	-	-	16	1,199,181
5 LESS: ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (PY)	-	(70,589)	-	(70,589)	-	(70,589)	-	-	-	(70,589)
6 ADVANCE PROCUREMENT (CY)	-	79,858	-	79,858	-	79,858	-	-	-	79,858
7 AH-1W (HELICOPTER) SEA COBRA	-	2,452	-	2,452	-	2,452	-	-	-	2,452

Page 634, Procurement, Defense-wide

34 MC-130H COMBAT TALON II	-	10,403	-	10,403	-	10,403	-	-	-	10,403
35 CV-22 SOF MODIFICATION	4	8,533	4	8,533	4	8,533	-	-	4	8,533
36 AC-130U GUNSHIP ACQUISITION	-	13,871	-	13,871	-	13,871	-	-	-	13,871

Page 668, RDT&E, Navy

0604261N	91 ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS		20,766	20,766	20,766	-	20,766
0604262N	92 V-22A	148,168	148,168	148,168	148,168	-	148,168
0604264N	93 AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	17,466	25,466	17,466	17,466	-	18,527

Pages 35 and 36

SEC. 129. V-22 COCKPIT AIRCRAFT VOICE AND FLIGHT DATA RECORDERS.

The Secretary of Defense shall require that all V-22 Osprey aircraft be equipped with a state-of-the-art cockpit voice recorder and a state-of-the-art flight data recorder each of which meets, at a minimum, the standards for such devices recommended by the National Transportation Safety Board.

Pages 645 and 646, Navy Programs

V22 cockpit aircraft voice and flight data recorders (sec. 129)

The House bill contained a provision (sec. 1037) that would require the Secretary of Defense to require all V-22 aircraft to be equipped with state-of-the-art cockpit voice and flight data recorders. The Senate amendment contained no similar provision.

The Senate recedes.

The conferees recommend that appropriate measures be taken to ensure that the design, integration, and use of these recorders take into account the security of potentially sensitive tactical information.

HAC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-644)

Page 109, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP).....	42	2,818,553	42	2,818,553	--	---
F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP) (AP-CY).....	--	101,068	--	101,068	--	---
V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT).....	16	1,128,592	16	1,128,592	--	---
V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT) (AP-CY).....	--	79,858	--	79,858	--	---
AH-1W (HELICOPTER) SEA COBRA.....	--	2,452	--	2,452	--	---

SOF TRAINING SYSTEMS.....	--	2,364	--	2,364	--	---
MC-130H COMBAT TALON II.....	--	10,403	--	10,403	--	---
CV-22 SOF MODIFICATION.....	4	8,533	4	8,533	--	---
AC-130U GUNSHIP ACQUISITION.....	--	13,871	--	13,871	--	---
C-130 MODIFICATIONS.....	--	26,237	--	26,237	--	---

H-1 UPGRADES.....		139,680		139,680		---
ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS.....		20,766		20,766		---
V-22A.....		148,168		148,168		---
AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT.....		17,466		17,466		117,000

UNREASONABLE FUNDING LEVELS

The President's budget proposed a hefty increase of \$15.8 billion, or 5.9 percent, over the fiscal year 2000 appropriated level for the Department of Defense. This was done to pay for the President's military pay raise and to meet his commitment of achieving a \$60 billion annual procurement level. But his budget balanced this hefty increase with increases for education, national parks, law enforcement, health and safety, environmental protection and other important non-Defense programs. The Congressional leadership abandoned that balance in its Budget Resolution by increasing the President's 5.9 percent increase for defense programs funded in this bill by another \$4 billion, by giving away \$175 billion over five years in tax cuts, and by making it all appear to add up by cutting non-defense discretionary programs by \$125 million below inflation over the next five years. The folly of this approach becomes more clear with the passage of each domestic appropriations bill that conforms to the budget resolution. That is demonstrated vividly in the Legislative Appropriations bill which proposes to dramatically reduce the number of Capitol police—an inappropriate response to the well-documented need or increased security to the public and for protection of the Capitol police force highlighted by the tragic and senseless murder of two American heroes last year. It is also demonstrated by the fact that Presidential initiatives to strengthen education, health care, worker training, and science are being eviscerated. Adding \$4 billion in the defense bill, beyond the hefty \$15.8 billion increase proposed by the President, appears very much to be a case of political one-upmanship.

The President's budget fully funded the President's military pay raise and met his commitment to an annual procurement level of \$60 billion. It proposes significant growth in the number of F/A-18E/F, F-22, V-22, E-2, and KC-130J aircraft, fully funds the New Attack Submarine and an aircraft carrier, and increases many other smaller procurement and research programs. While Committee increases in other programs will have positive effects within the Department of Defense, many of them will not result in a near-term improvement in combat readiness or enhance the near-term performance of any troops during combat. In the context of the Re-publican leadership's budget resolution, the Committee needs to take a more disciplined approach.

SAC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-298)

F/A-18E/F (FIGHTER) HORNET (MYP) (AP-CY)		101,068		101,068	
V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT)	16	1,128,592	16	1,128,592	
V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT) (AP-CY)		79,858		79,858	
UH-1M (HELICOPTER) SEA CORDA		2,452		2,452	

Page 91, Procurement, Defense-wide

MC-130H COMBAT TALON II		10,403		10,403		
CV-22 SOF MODIFICATION	4	8,533	4	8,533		
AC-130H GUNSHIP ACQUISITION		13,871		13,871		

Contains no language.

CAC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 106-754)

Page 166, Aircraft Procurement, Navy

.....	101,000	101,000	101,000	101,000
V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT).....	1,128,592	1,128,592	1,128,592	1,128,592
V-22 (MEDIUM LIFT) (AP-CY).....	79,858	79,858	79,858	79,858
.....				

Page 212, Procurement, Defense-wide

MC-130H COMBAT TALON II.....	10,403	10,403	10,403	10,403
CV-22 SOF MODIFICATION.....	8,533	8,533	8,533	8,533
AC-130H GUNSHIP ACQUISITION.....	13,871	13,871	13,871	13,871

Page 238, RDT&E, Navy

ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS.....	20,766	20,766	20,766	20,766
V-22A.....	148,168	148,168	148,168	148,168
.....				

Contains no language.